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L F O F S T L A W R E N C E

WARD ISLAND

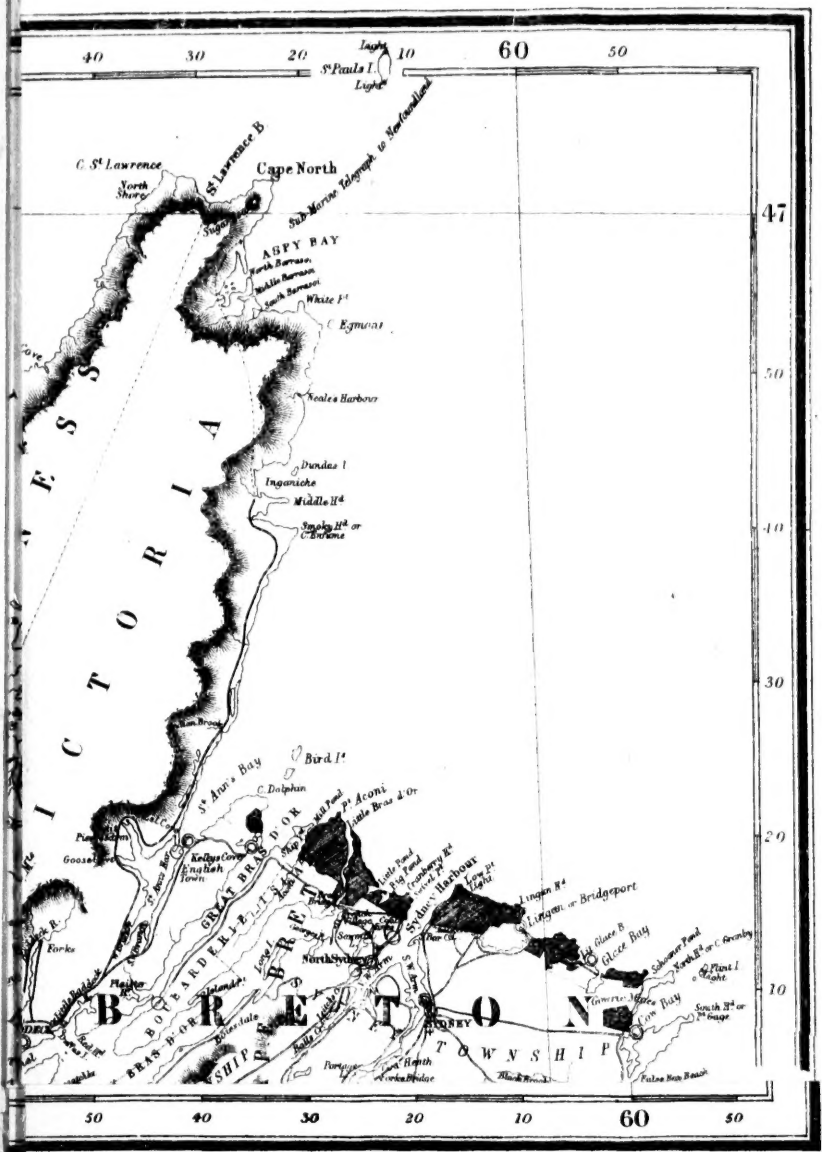
MACKINLAY'S MAP
OF THE
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,
INCLUDING THE
ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON.
COMPILED FROM ACTUAL & RECENT SURVEYS.

Statute Miles
10 20 30 40 50 60

REFERENCE

- Rail Roads
- Common Roads
- Roads with lines of Telegraph
- Telegraph Stations
- Boundaries of Counties
- Townships
- Gold Districts
- Coal Mining Areas
- Post Offices
- Ports of Entry





J. B. Morris
for the Author

NOVA SCOTIA:

ITS CLIMATE, RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES.

BEING A GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

PROVINCE,

FOR THE INFORMATION OF INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

BY HERBERT CROSSKILL,

Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Published under the authority of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
and the Executive Council,

HALIFAX:
PRINTED BY CHARLES ANNAND.
1872.



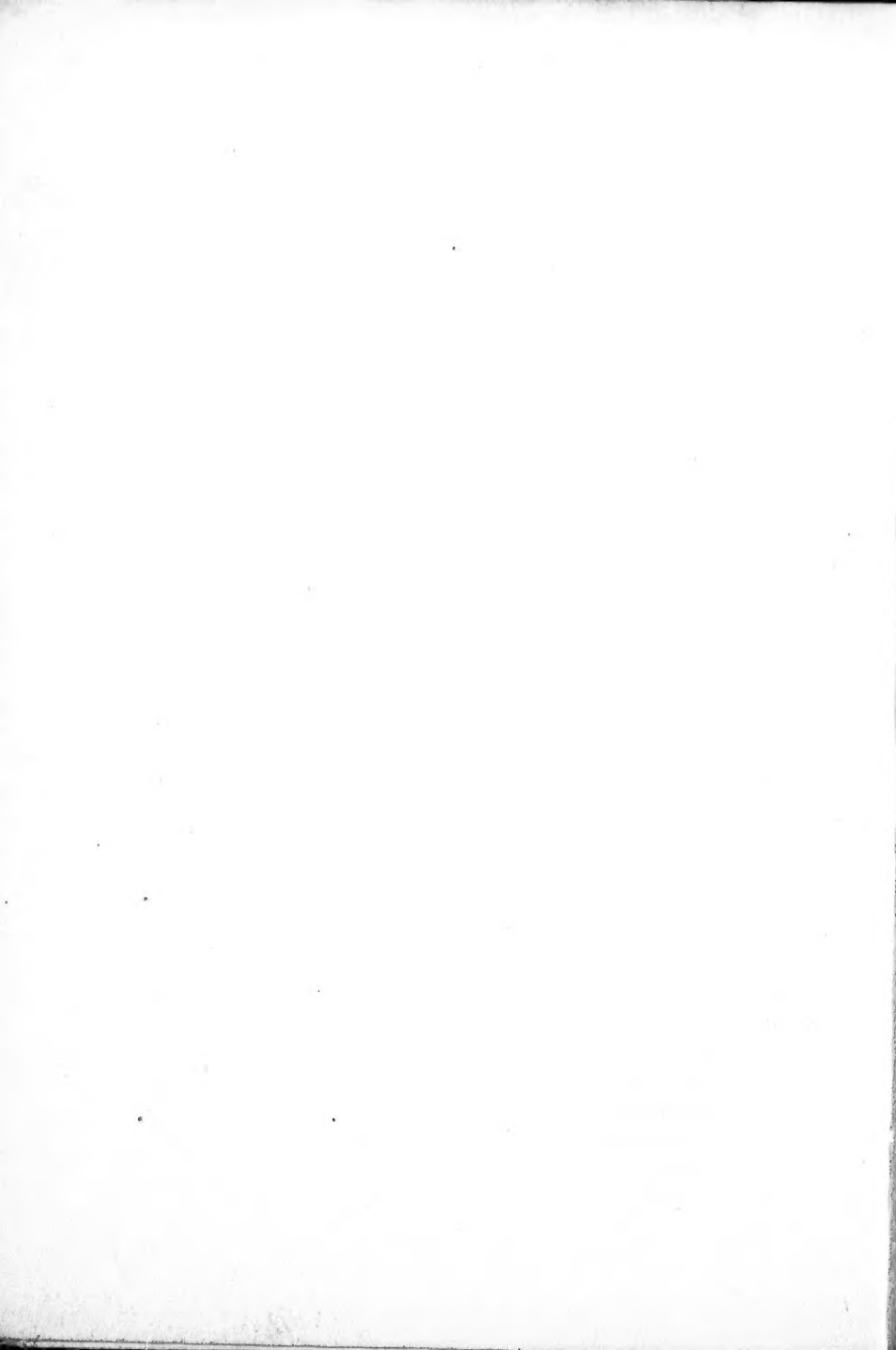
*Copy of a Minute of Council passed at Halifax on the
16th day of March, 1872.*

"Having read the manuscript Description of Nova Scotia, written by the Deputy Provincial Secretary, at the request of the Government, the Council are of opinion that the information therein contained is correct and reliable, and calculated to be very useful to intending emigrants to this Province. It is therefore ordered that the same be published for distribution in Europe."

Approved.

(Signed)

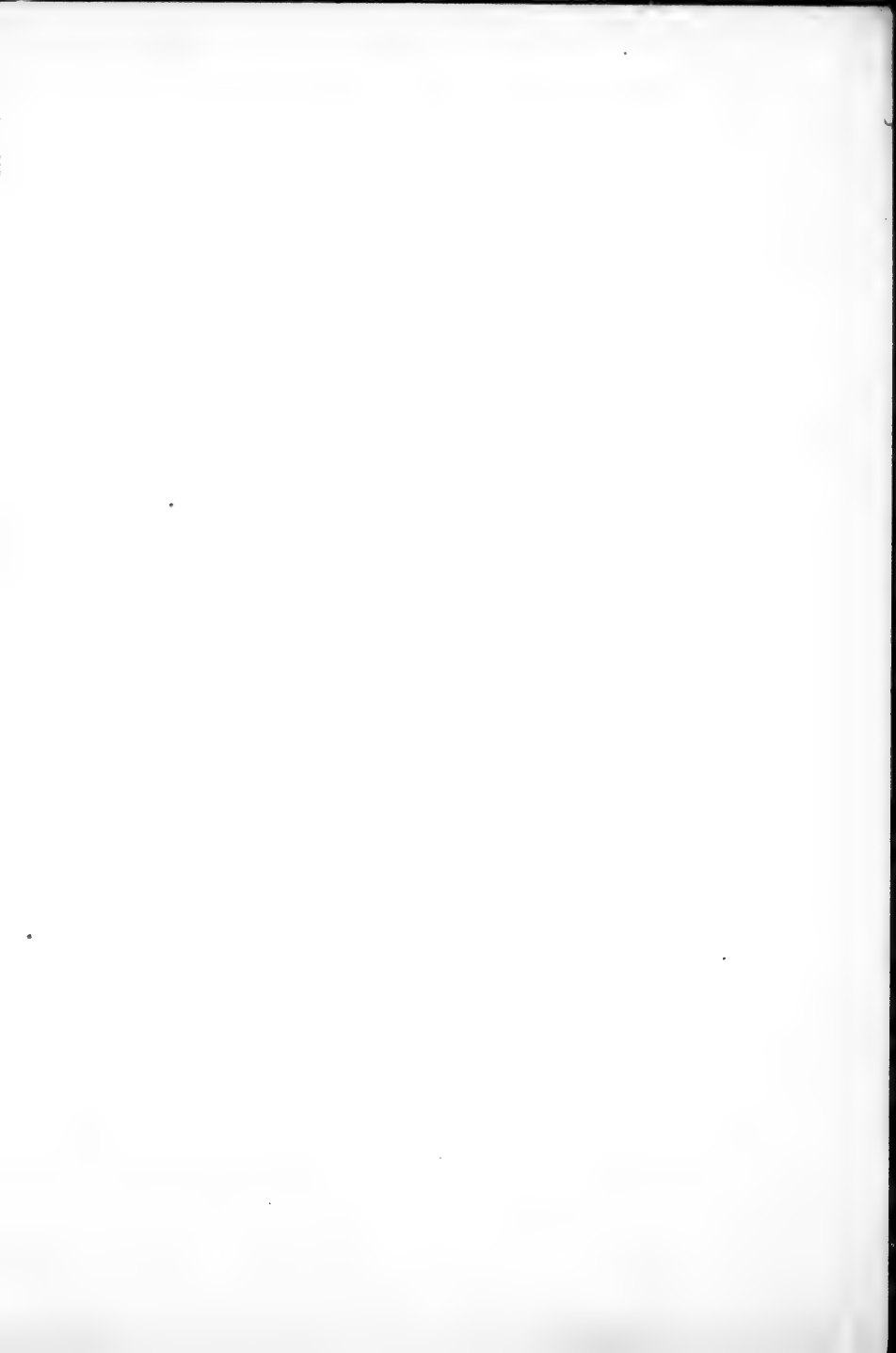
HASTINGS DOYLE,
Lieutenant-Governor.



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INTRODUCTION.

In the compilation of this little work it is not necessary to enter into the *history* of Nova Scotia, as the class of persons for whose benefit it is intended are not so much interested in the past as they are in the present and future. Emigrants from Europe care but little whether this Province possesses a history the most remarkable and extraordinary of any country in the world, or, comparatively, no history at all. The questions with them are, simply, Is the Province of Nova Scotia a good country to settle in? Is its climate salubrious, its soil fertile? Are its natural resources such that they may be turned to profitable account? Would a European advance his pecuniary interests, increase his comfort and happiness, and preserve his health by emigrating to Nova Scotia? I am prepared to answer all the above questions emphatically in the affirmative, providing the intending emigrant is steady, honest, industrious and energetic. This is no place for the idle and vicious. Loafers cannot live by loafing in this country; but an industrious man can do well, and live in better style and greater comfort on a small capital than he can in Europe.

This is comparatively a new country, first settled by the British in 1749. In June of that year thirteen

transports landed 2376 men, women, and children, at Halifax, or rather on the site on which the city of Halifax now stands; and now the population of the city is nearly forty thousand, and of the province nearly four hundred thousand. Of this number considerably over three hundred thousand were born in the Province. There are about fifty thousand horses owned in the Province, besides one hundred and fifty thousand neat cattle, one hundred and twenty thousand milch cows, three hundred and forty thousand sheep, and fifty thousand swine. Proving, I think, conclusively, that Nova Scotia is a remarkably advantageous country to settle in.

I agree with the late Immigration Agent, Mr. Morrison, when he says: "While some other countries have succeeded by a good deal of exaggeration, and even falsehood, in inducing immigration, I feel certain that nothing more than the truth need be told in reference to Nova Scotia to prove its superiority for a good class of emigrants." And I consider that the more truthful the description of the province, the more will it recommend itself to the attention and the consideration of the classes of people for whose information it is written.

I would here take occasion to warn the intending emigrant against placing any reliance on the trash that is often written by officers of the British army, such as "Chiploquorgan, or life by the Camp Fire," by Captain Dashwood, of the 15th regiment. Such

books do very well to while away an hour or two ; but as a description of the country, its resources, agricultural capabilities, manufacturing facilities, &c., they are, in general, very incorrect and utterly untrustworthy. As a story of life in the woods and of the sporting exploits of the author, "Chiploquorgan" is interesting, particularly to sportsmen, as it is written in a pleasant, readable style ; but I do not hesitate to say that almost every passage in the book, which treats of the Province of Nova Scotia, is perfect nonsense, and calculated to give to the intending emigrant an erroneous impression of the country.



NOVA-SCOTIA.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The Province of Nova Scotia, in British North America, is now a part of the Dominion of Canada, It is a peninsula, lying between 43° and 46° North latitude, and 61° and 67° West longitude. It is connected with the Province of New Brunswick by a narrow isthmus, about 16 miles wide; its area is about 300 miles in length, by 80 to 100 miles in width. Its length running about north-east and south-west. The Province contains about 11,000,000 acres, of which about one-fifth part consists of lakes and small rivers. About 5,000,000 acres of land are fit for tillage; the remainder, which is chiefly a belt on the sea coast, is rocky and barren, and presents to a stranger visiting our shores a very rough, rugged and sterile appearance; but the interior of the country is not so. From the appearance of the coast no idea can be formed, could scarcely be imagined, of the beauty and fertility of the interior. It may be compared to a splendid oil painting, set in a heavy, coarse, iron frame. .

There is no finer scenery to be found in America than in many parts of Nova Scotia; there is a great variety of hill and dale, small, quiet, glassy lakes, and pretty land-locked inlets of the sea which would

afford charming studies for an artist. The gloriously bright tints of our autumn forest scenery, warmed by an Indian summer sun, cannot be surpassed anywhere. The scenery in each county has some feature peculiar and distinct from that in the others, affording a great variety to the tourist; and those persons who are in search of a quiet rural residence away from the noise and bustle of the city, may have a choice of localities such as for variety can hardly be found in any country of the same extent on this side of the Atlantic.

CLIMATE.

It is not generally known outside the Province that the climate of Nova Scotia is more temperate than that of any other part of the Dominion; but such is the fact. The extreme cold which is experienced in winter in other parts of America is not felt here, owing perhaps to the fact that the Province is almost completely surrounded by the sea, and that the Gulf stream sweeps along within a few miles of its southern shore; and further, that the Province is protected from the chilly north winds by an almost continuous belt of mountains, or very high hills, stretching along its northern side. The climate varies, however, in different parts of the country.

Mr. Morrison, in his description of the Province, truthfully says: "The climate of the Province varies in the different counties, as the counties do in their

capabilities and resources. Annapolis is the warmest, and averages about 6° warmer than the State of Massachusetts, 3° or 4° warmer than Kings or Hants, 5° or 6° warmer than Halifax and Colchester, and 7° or 8° warmer than Cumberland, Pictou, and the counties in the Island of Cape Breton, viz., Richmond, Victoria, Inverness and Cape Breton.

“In the Annapolis Valley the spring opens about two or three weeks earlier in the year than in Halifax, and the weather is generally dryer, clearer and freer from fog. The mountain at the north side of the valley, which skirts the shore of the Bay of Fundy, is high enough to prevent the sea fog coming over, and while it is sometimes damp and disagreeable on the north side of the mountain, facing the Bay, only three or four miles away—in the valley—it is delightfully warm and bright. In Halifax and the eastern counties the mercury seldom rises in summer above 86° in the shade, and in the winter it is not often down to zero. In the interior, say in the Annapolis Valley, the winter is about the same, but the summer is considerably warmer, although, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, the heat is not oppressive.”

The climate is extremely healthy; there is probably none more so in the world. The health returns from the British military stations place this Province in the first class. Nova Scotia has fewer medical men in proportion to the population, and requires their

services less than any other part of America. The ~~many~~ inhabitants live to a good old age. There are *many* people now in this Province who have passed their one hundredth year. The Scripture allotment of "threescore and ten" is extended to, and exceeded by, our people not so much "by reason of strength" as by the healthfulness of the climate, which imparts a durability to the lives of many who are even constitutionally weak.

SOIL AND THE PRODUCTION THEREOF.

The fertility of the soil in the agricultural districts is unsurpassed, as is evidenced by the fact that, in quantity and quality, the productions of our farms are equal, and in many cases superior, to those of Great Britain, for instance our orchards produce larger and finer apples than are grown in any other part of the world.

At the Exhibition of the "Fruit Growers' Association" held at Wolfville last year, there was a magnificent show of fruit, consisting of pears, plums, peaches, grapes, quinces and apples. Respecting the latter, I cannot do better than to quote from the Bridgetown "Free Press":

"Year after year there have been such exhibitions of apples under the auspices of this Association as no other country under the sun could have given. Strangers from the United States and Europe, who have witnessed such displays of fruit in other countries as well as in this, have admitted that Nova

Scotia transcends them all in the capacity to produce superior apples, as regards both flavor and size. Our soil and climate are marvellously adapted for the development of this fruit in the highest perfection of which it is susceptible.

"At no former exhibition has there been such a display of apples as that which came off at Wolfville on Thursday and Friday last. It was held in a building resembling a drill-shed—the dimensions of which we are not prepared to give; but it is spacious, and "just the thing" for the occasion. Three sides of this structure were exclusively devoted to the show of apples—and the show was prodigious. Some of the larger varieties, weighed more than a pound each; but all of them called for unqualified admiration. We were particularly delighted with the following:—nonpareil, ribston pippins, golden russets, pome-gris, bishop pippins, northern spy, greenings, harvey delaware, newtown pippins, baldwins and spitzenbergs. There were many other choice varieties, some of them of much larger size than those just mentioned."

Annapolis county exported last year about 50,000 barrels of apples, and thousands of barrels are converted into cider.

All the small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, cranberries, etc., are very abundant—both in a wild state and cultivated. The markets of Halifax and the small towns are well supplied with them in their season. Our wild strawberries, although small, are remarkably rich and high-flavored; indeed, they are far more delicious than any of the cultivated

sorts. The cultivation of this fruit seems to increase the size at the expense of the flavor. Probably no country in the world produces a greater variety or abundance of wild berries. They are brought to market and sold not only by the quart, but, some kinds of them, by the bushel and barrel. Large quantities are purchased by cordial manufacturers, and resold in the shape of cordials, syrups and wines. Some of the syrups are very good, and afford the advocates of temperance a nice little tippie, without injury to their constitutions or their consciences.

Our grain and root crops are also excellent, the average production of which in the western counties is, as nearly as it is possible to come at it, as follows:

Wheat, per acre.....	18 bushels.
Rye, "	21 "
Barley, "	35 "
Oats, "	34 "
Buckwheat,	33 "
Indian corn (maize).....	42 "
Turnips, "	420 "
Potatoes, "	250 "
Mangol Wurzel,	500 "
Beans, "	22 "
Hay, "	2 tons.

The above is a general average of the crops in three counties; but there are many farms which, being highly cultivated, produce crops that are truly astonishing. For instance, in Kings county, a few years ago, I knew a farmer who, in one season, raised

on a little less than one acre of land *four hundred and three bushels of potatoes*; and in Annapolis county I have frequently seen sixty bushels of shelled corn raised on an acre. In Colchester county forty-six bushels of oats have been produced per acre. Mr. James E. Rathbone, of Lower Horton, in the county of Kings, cut last summer five and one half tons of hay (two crops) from one and one eighth acres of land; and in 1870 he raised on the same piece of ground *seventy-four bushels* of barley.

Beets, carrots, parsnips, beans, peas, squash, pumpkins, melons, tomatoes, etc., are raised in large quantities. We sometimes see squash at our agricultural exhibitions weighing from 100 to 150 lbs. each.

Broom corn, sorghum (Chinese sugar cane), and tobacco have been successfully grown, and as a proof of the warmth of the climate and fertility of the soil, I will mention that a gentleman in Bridgetown, county of Annapolis, in the summer of 1866, raised and ripened in his garden, in the open air, a quantity of peanuts, or ground nuts. The seed was the produce of South Carolina. I never heard that they were ever raised north of Virginia in the United States, excepting in this instance.

The crops of hay, Timothy and Clover and coarse "salt grass," that are raised on the dyked lands and marshes in the counties of Hants, Kings, Annapolis and Cumberland are sometimes almost incredible. I once heard a servant man in Granville, say, "you

go to mowin' on our marsh after a heavy rain, and if you don't git the ambition dragged right straight out of you before you finish a day's work you kin have all you cut, and I'll pay for it."

I have seen four tons, of 2240 lbs., of timothy and clover taken off a single acre, besides a light second crop late in the season.

The majority of our farmers cultivate their farms in a very careless manner; of course there are some exceptions; but, as a general rule, very little science is employed. If farms in Nova Scotia were as highly cultivated as they are in England, the produce, in quality and quantity would be even much better and greater than it usually is.

Many valuable productions of the soil which are, in Great Britain and other countries, a source of wealth to the Agriculturist, are scarcely thought of by the farming population of this Province, although the soil and climate are peculiarly adapted for them; for instance hemp can be raised here in perfection, but none is grown. By way of experiment, however, it was tried in 1868 by several farmers, and the experiment was remarkably successful. At the Provincial Exhibition of that year, Mr. John Pratt, of New Ross, in the county of Lunenburg, obtained the first prize for native grown hemp. A few Europeans who understand the cultivation and preparation of this plant would, probably, succeed here. Flax is grown; but to a very limited extent, chiefly in the County of

Lunenburg, where the inhabitants raise and manufacture it, for their own use, into coarse shirtings, sheetings and table linen. None is raised for sale or for exportation, although it is a sure crop.

Tobacco might be successfully and profitably cultivated in the Counties of Kings and Annapolis. Hops may be easily raised, as the soil is well adapted for the growth of the plant, and the dry warm climate of some of the western counties would ensure the early ripening of the blossoms. A number of English hop growers would do well, as there is a good home market for the article. Our brewers have, at present to import all they use; this they would not do if they could procure hops of home production.

Dairy farming might be more extensively and profitably prosecuted in this Province. Of course every farmer raises stock; but most of it is raised to supply the markets with butcher's meat. Not nearly so much attention is paid to the making of cheese and butter as to raising cattle for the slaughter house, excepting in the County of Annapolis, where considerable cheese is made. A great deal of the profit of every farm arises from the sale of fat cattle. There is plenty of first-rate pasturage in every County, and almost the only expense of raising stock is that of the winter feed, and as that consists chiefly of hay, at a cost or market value, of from 25s. to 40s. per ton, according to locality or season, it will easily be perceived that the business is profitable.

The County of Antigonish, in the eastern part of the Province, is a splendid grazing district, and large droves of horned cattle are raised there for the Newfoundland market. Butter is also a staple commodity of this county, and there is more made here for exportation than in any other County in the Province.

The county of Cumberland is, in this respect, second to Antigonish. Mr. Morrison says: "As a sheep-raising country there is perhaps no better locality in America, notwithstanding which there is not a single sheep farm in the province, and perhaps not one regularly bred shepherd. Every farmer keeps a few sheep, but the flocks are seldom taken proper care of. A number of thorough-bred shepherds, who would introduce the best breeds of sheep, both for wool-producing and for mutton, would, in a few years, make a small fortune. There is a great deal of land suitable for the purpose in every county, and even among the wild lands there are large tracts of open, rough pasture, that might be made capable of maintaining vast flocks of sheep at very little expense."

Farmers in Nova Scotia raise a good deal of pork for their own use and for market, and many of the farmers' wives obtain considerable pocket money by the sale of poultry and eggs. They also make a great deal of yarn, which they knit and weave into socks and warm clothes for their own wear and for sale.

PEAT LANDS.

In many parts of the Province there are large tracts of peat lands or bogs; but they are not made available in any way. Peat is not required for fuel in Nova Scotia, because, at present, there is plenty of coal and wood. The celebrated Caribou Bog, in King's County, is about a square mile of as fine peat as can be found in the Emerald Isle itself. Kings, like many other counties in the Province, has no coal mines—at least no coal has yet been discovered there—and the forest is rapidly disappearing under the axe of the woodsman. In a few years, as wood for fuel becomes scarce, such districts as the Caribou Bog will be considerably enhanced in value. Even now I believe it would pay well to cut the peat for fuel. The expense of doing so would be trifling, and I have no doubt that the article would sell well at remunerative prices. There are probably over one million cords of peat in the Caribou Bog alone.

THE PRODUCTION OF THE SEA AND RIVERS.

The fisheries of Nova Scotia have long been celebrated, and indeed they are so valuable that the protection of them has caused a great deal of dispute between the governments of Great Britain and the United States. The Americans, who have no valuable fisheries on their own coasts, are constantly encroaching on ours, notwithstanding their government entered into a solemn treaty with the government of Great

Britain to respect, and to cause their people to respect our rights. American fishing vessels are frequently captured in the act of fishing within our limits, viz., three miles from the shore. Outside of that line they have a right to catch fish if they can. I do not intend, however, to give a history of the many disputes that have arisen from this cause. I merely wish to give an idea of the variety and extent of the fisheries, and to do this I must refer to the census returns of 1860-61.

In 1860, nearly 9,000 men were engaged in fishing, using about 44,000 nets and seines, and over 8,000 boats and small vessels.

Of fish caught, cured and sold in that year there were in round numbers :

Codfish and Haddock.....	396,500	quintals.
Mackerel.....	66,000	barrels.
Herring.....	194,200	"
Shad.....	7,600	"
Alewives.....	12,500	"
Salmon.....	2,500	"
Herring, smoked,.....	35,500	boxes.
Salmon ".....	3,000	"
Fish oil, manufactured,.....	240,400	gallons.

In all probability there has been a gradual increase in the production of fish since 1860; but I have no statistics from which to glean any information on the subject.

In some seasons our bays and harbors teem with fish of various kinds. Mackerel, herring, cod, had-

dock, halibut, hake, pollock, shad, smelt, perch, eels, &c. Lobsters are abundant and are usually sold in the Halifax market at about one shilling per dozen.

Good sport is afforded in spearing lobsters at night by torch-light. We have a plentiful supply of shell-fish, viz., oysters, scallops, clams, quahaugs, mussels, &c. Indeed no country in the world can produce a greater variety of sea fish, or in greater abundance. Our rivers and lakes afford salmon, trout, and grayling; and we have no lack of the disciples of Isaac Walton, from the youngster of 10 years of age to the gray-headed old sportsman of seventy, who may be seen all through the season wending their way, with rod, landing net and basket, to the favourite haunts of the silvery salmon or speckled trout. Any boy with a bean-pole, a half-dozen yards of twine, with a hook on the end of it, and a few angle worms or grasshoppers, may go out in the morning and kill as many trout as will do a large family for breakfast, and be back in time to have them cooked, although he may have to walk two or three miles to and from the stream or lake. In a country where fish are so plentiful no man need starve, unless he be too lazy to "kill and eat." Our lake trout vary somewhat in quality, in some lakes they are quite large, and are taken as heavy as four or five pounds: In other lakes they are small, seldom weighing more than one pound. These fish are the most delicious, the flesh is a deep pink or salmon colour, while that of the larger fish is

usually nearly white, and not so fine in flavor. There are, however, some exceptions to this rule; the lakes on the north mountain in the county of Annapolis, produce very large fish, which are very deep in color and rich in flavor, while the fish in the lakes on the south mountain are the reverse. The little brook trout is an excellent pan fish; the prince of all the trout tribe is the sea trout. This fish is taken in large numbers, at the mouths of rivers emptying into the Atlantic; it is large, fat and handsome, and to my taste, much more delicious than a salmon.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Nova Scotia contains vast tracts of woodland, which produce timber for shipbuilding, and for manufacturing into lumber for exportation. Millions of feet of pine, spruce, hemlock and hardwood, deals, scantling, etc., are annually shipped from the different ports in the Province to the West Indies, United States, Europe, etc. We also supply the ports of Massachusetts with thousands of cords of firewood. Oak, elm, maple, beech, birch, ash, larch, poplar, spruce, pine, hemlock, fir, etc., all grow to a large size. There are many other kinds of trees, but they are chiefly ornamental rather than useful.

The sap of the rock maple tree is manufactured into sugar and syrup. The former, of which some tons weight are annually made and sold, is used chiefly as confectionery; the latter is used as treacle.

Both have a delicious flavor. The season for collecting the sap is March, when the trees are tapped by boring them with an auger a foot or two from the ground, and allowing the sap to run into troughs. When a sufficient quantity is collected, it is boiled down in large pots, or cauldrons, and sugar is made by a simple process known to all our farmers.

Rock maple and yellow birch make better fuel than any other of our forest trees; but it seems a pity that in a country where coal is so abundant so many and such valuable trees should be used for the purpose.

In our forests may also be found numerous small trees and shrubs, which are valuable for medicinal and other purposes, among which are wild cherry, sumac, rowan, sarsaparilla, elder, alder, hazel, bay, etc. Wild flowers are in great profusion. The trailing arbutus, our little mayflower, which blooms in April and May, cannot be surpassed in delicate beauty and fragrance. It is certainly an exquisite little plant. Strange to say, it has yet been found impossible to cultivate it in our gardens. When removed from its native home in the woods it will not blossom.

GAME.

Nova Scotia is a sort of sportsman's paradise, as there is excellent hunting, shooting and fishing in every county. Of wild animals we have bears, foxes, moose, deer (caribou), otter, mink, sable, musquash,

hares, raccoons and squirrels; and of feathered game, woodcock, snipe, plover, partridges, geese, ducks, brant, curlew, etc. Our game laws are simple, and not oppressive. They are made only to protect game when out of season. This is necessary in order to preserve it from total destruction.

No person is allowed to kill any partridge, snipe or woodcock, between the first of March and the first of September, under a penalty of two dollars for each offence. No person is allowed to kill any moose or caribou between the fifteenth day of February and the first day of September; neither is any person allowed to set traps or snares for catching these animals. Otter, mink and musquash are protected between the first of May and the first of September.

In the proper season all persons are allowed to hunt and shoot *ad libitum*. No true sportsman would do so at any other time. There are no private game preserves in the country, consequently there is no necessity for a law for the punishment of poachers, and we have none. All the game we have is, at present, the property of the Province, and is, therefore, free to all. Our hunting and shooting grounds are easy of access, as we have good roads to every part of the Province.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The Province contains very valuable mines of coal, gold and iron, which are worked by private compa-

nies ; of these the coal mines are the most important. In the Island of Cape Breton, one or two mines were opened by the French more than a century ago. There are now in the Island, twelve extensive mines in successful operation which produced and sold over half a million tons in 1870.

In the County of Pictou, (Nova Scotia proper) there are five mines, three of which are in operation. These produced last year about 255,000 tons.

In the County of Cumberland, several mines have lately been opened, but with the exception of one, the "Joggins," they are not yet in operation. About eight thousand tons of coal were raised from the Joggins mine last year. A few hundred tons were also raised from the Maccan mine.

The natural markets for Nova Scotia coal are the large cities of the United States. Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the United States government levied a heavy tax on Nova Scotia coal, which has in a great measure, restricted the business of our mines, notwithstanding which the production and sale of coal was 38,000 tons more in 1871 than in 1870.

When the United States tariff is amended and the duty reduced or removed, which it will be, probably, in a few months, our coal exports must rapidly increase, and our mines will then be worked to their full capacity. There will then be employment for a couple of thousand extra miners.

Of gold mines, we have in fourteen districts about fifty-eight mines in working order; of these the Montague mines are the most prolific. The Lawson mine in this district produced in 1871, from 468 tons of quartz, 2272 ozs., 17 dwts., and 10 grs. of gold. The other mines in Montague, yielded nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. to each ton of quartz. In the whole district there were 848 tons of quartz crushed, which yielded 3152 ozs. of gold, the produce of the labor of 51 men, giving an average of \$1143.52, or £228. 17s. 1d. stg., per man. No other district has given anything like the same returns. The mines at Tangier, produced 2093 ounces of gold from 2924 tons of quartz. The Waverly, 1427 ozs. from 2742 tons of quartz. Renfrew mines yielded 360 ozs. from 900 tons of quartz. At Wine Harbor, 2927 tons of quartz yielded 1538 ozs. of gold, the labor of 36 men, giving an average of \$790 to each.

The small mines at Caribou, in which only ten men have been employed, yielded 304 ozs. of gold from 479 tons of quartz—an average of \$933.88 to each man.

The Chief Commissioner of Mines in his report for the year 1870, says: "The gold mining operations have been conducted with more or less activity in the various districts. A continued suspension has prevailed in some localities, and in others the resumption of work promises to be attended with favorable results. The experience which is each year

being gained is beginning to bear fruit in the adoption of that system of working which is found to be best adapted to the particular circumstances of each mine; and although a closer attention to the treatment of the quartz and its contents is desirable, it must be admitted to be a favorable indication of progress when lodes that do not yield over half an ounce to the ton can be profitably worked. A more general application of steam or water power for hoisting and pumping is also being attended with good results; and it may therefore be stated with some degree of confidence that, notwithstanding the room for improvement that still exists, the operations in this branch of mining industry are in a more healthy state than has for some time prevailed."

Although we have iron ore in inexhaustible quantity almost all over the Province we have but one iron mine in operation, namely, that of the Acadia Company at Londonderry, in Colchester County. This company possesses a very valuable property, and carry on an extensive business in mining, smelting and manufacturing. The steel made at this establishment is very superior. They also manufacture car wheels, and iron and steel rails for railways. They employ about three hundred hands, and about thirty horses. The quality of the iron of their mines may be judged of by the price in the English market as compared with English iron. The latter, in pigs, is worth an average of £4 stg. per ton, while Nova

Scotia iron brings £7. English bar iron is worth £9, and Nova Scotia £16, per ton. There is but *one* Swedish iron which is considered superior for steel. *All* Nova Scotia bar iron is used for this purpose.

In addition to coal, gold and iron, we have silver, tin, copper, lead, zinc, tin, manganese, mercury, plumbago, sulphur, etc., but none of any of these minerals are mined, with the exception of manganese.

Of minerals for jewelry and ornamental purposes several kinds have been found in the Province.

Opal was found by Dr. Gesner at Partridge Island, in the county of Cumberland.

Topaz.—Several specimens were exhibited in London in 1862 by a Mr. McDonald, who found them in Cape Breton.

Amethyst.—This stone is found in considerable quantities at Partridge Island, at Cape Blomidon, in Kings County, and in many places along the shore of the Bay of Fundy, in the counties of Kings, Annapolis and Digby. There is a crystal of this mineral from Blomidon in the crown of France.

A few years ago the late Dr. Webster, of Kentville, had more than a bushel of splendid specimens, which were found in digging a well in Cornwallis.

Garnet.—There is a beautiful garnet sand of a pale lilac color found on the shore of Lake George, in Shelburne County. The people in the neighborhood use it for sanding the outside of their houses. Garnets of considerable size were found in gneiss and

mica slate in many parts of the Province. I have seen a beautiful deep red garnet nearly an inch in diameter taken from a piece of loose gneiss rock.

Cairngorm.—This mineral is found in many localities, but chiefly in the county of Annapolis, where immense crystals of it have been found near Paradise. Some of them are of a bright rich yellow color, as transparent as glass. I have seen a piece as large as a man's head, and so transparent that objects in the street could be distinctly seen through it. This piece had a sort of drab or smoky color. I should think tons of this smoky quartz might be obtained.

Agate.—Many splendid varieties of this stone have been found in the trap rocks of the Counties bordering on the Bay of Fundy. Professor How, in his "Mineralogy of Nova Scotia," says:

"The agates on the shore extending from Sandy Cove to the head of St. Mary's Bay, Digby County, exhibit several varieties, among them is fortification agate; some are composed of alternate layers of transparent and white chalcedony, jasper, and quartz, curiously waved and often lined crosswise with rays, sometimes jasper, amethyst and chalcedony are united in such a way as to form breccia and dotted agate."

Large blocks of agate, weighing from 50 to 100 lbs. have been found in King's County, and also many beautiful specimens of moss agate. Annapolis, Cumberland, Digby and King's Counties abound in this mineral.

Jasper.—This stone is found in the same localities

in which are the agates. Many fine specimens of it have been exhibited at different times in Halifax.

Heliotrope, or blood-stone is frequently found at Chute's Cove, in Annapolis County. I have seen some very fine specimens which were found in the gravel at the foot of a bluff, near that place. The party a lady, who had them in possession, had also a very good specimen of carnelian from the same locality.

Chalcedony.—This mineral is found at Blomidon, in King's County, and also in the Counties of Annapolis and Digby; it is a valuable stone, and that peculiar kind termed "cat's-eye," and which is the most rare, was found by Dr. Gesner, in Digby County. Some other kinds of rare and valuable minerals have been found in the Province; but I have merely given the above information so as to afford some idea of the variety of the natural productions of the county, and not as an inducement to emigrants to come out to seek their fortune by searching for minerals. That business pays in few instances only, even in the diamond fields of Africa. Geologists (amateur or professional) however, may find in Nova Scotia, probably as good and interesting a field for the prosecution of the researches and studies as in any country in the world.

Building Stone.—The Province abounds in superior granite, free-stone (or sand-stone), of several colors, iron-stone and flag-stone. There are many beautiful

varieties of syenite and greenstone, also of marble. There is a mountain almost entirely composed of the latter in the neighbourhood of Bras d'Or Lake, in the Island of Cape Breton. Quarries have been opened there and are now in successful operation. It is really surprising to see the great variety of colored marbles that are found in that one locality.

A beautiful white marble is also found at Five Islands, in Colchester County, this is considered equal to the finest Italian statuary marble.

We have also abundance of gypsum, limestone, barytes, clays for pottery and for common purposes; moulding sand, mineral paints, &c.

Mineral Waters.—Of these we have salt springs in several counties which might, by the expenditure of a little capital, be made to pay well. The salt springs of Antigonish, which were worked a few years ago, produced salt of superior quality; but the company owning them being unwilling to invest as much capital as was required to properly conduct the business, the works stopped when there was sufficient evidence that they would have paid well.

There are spa springs in Hants and Annapolis Counties. The Wilmot springs in the latter County have become somewhat celebrated for valuable medicinal qualities. The water contains iodine, lime, sulphuric acid and magnesia.

The saline springs in Cape Breton are situated near Kelly's, on the road from Sydney to St. Peter's.

The water is composed of iron and phosphoric acid, carbonates of lime and magnesia, sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium, chloride of potassium, chloride of calcium and chloride of magnesium. This water also is supposed to possess remarkable medicinal qualities. There are also mineral springs in the counties of Pictou, Shelburne, Lunenburg and Halifax.

It will be seen that in this chapter on minerals I have drawn largely on Professor How's work. I could not get the same information from any other source without much more labor than the necessity for it in this pamphlet would warrant. I am pleased to state, that so far as my own knowledge and experience goes, "How's Mineralogy" contains a correct and truthful description of the most of the minerals found in this Province.

GOVERNMENT.

Nova Scotia being now a Province of the Dominion of Canada, made so by the Imperial "British North America Act of 1867," is governed partly by the general laws of the Dominion, and partly by local laws enacted by the Provincial Legislature. The executive power of the Dominion is vested in the Queen, as it was previous to the confederation of the Provinces. The chief officer is the Governor General, representing Her Majesty, who resides at Ottawa, which place is the seat of government for the Dominion.

There is a Council to aid and advise the Governor General, styled the Queen's Privy Council of Canada. There is also an Upper House called the Senate, and a Lower House, which is the House of Commons. The Senate consists of seventy-two members, who are styled Senators, and are appointed by the Governor General in the name of the Queen, and hold their seats for life. Nova Scotia is represented in the Senate by twelve members.

The House of Commons consists of one hundred and eighty-two members, who are elected by the people, and who hold their seats for five years. Of this number Nova Scotia sends nineteen—two from the county of Halifax, and one from each of the other seventeen counties of the Province.

The Provincial executive power, or Local Government of Nova Scotia, is similar in almost every respect to that of the other Provinces. There is a Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council, an Executive Council of nine, chosen from the members of the Legislature, and includes the heads of departments, namely, the Treasurer, Provincial Secretary, Attorney General, Commissioner of Works and Mines, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The other four members are without office. The Executive Council are the advisers of the Lieutenant Governor at all times in all matters relating to the government of the Province, and the appointment of Legislative Councillors and all local

officers, viz., justices of the peace, sheriffs, registrars of deeds, judges and registrars of probate, prothonotaries, coroners, etc.

The Legislature consists of a Legislative Council, or Upper House, of twenty-one members, appointed by the Governor in Council, and the House of Assembly, or Lower House, consisting of thirty-eight members, who are elected by the people by ballot, and are the representatives of the several counties. The duty of the Legislature consists in enacting laws, in dividing and appropriating the revenues, in proper proportions, for the construction and repair of roads and bridges, maintenance of local works, the care of the insane and poor, education, etc. The duty of each individual member is to use his best endeavors to forward the interests of the county which he represents. A general election of members takes place every four years.

RELIGION.

Of the population of Nova Scotia, a little more than three-fourths are Protestants; the remainder—ninety, or ninety-two thousand—are Roman Catholics; of Episcopalians, there are about sixty-five thousand; Wesleyans, forty-two thousand; Presbyterians, ninety-four thousand; Baptists, sixty-five thousand; Lutherans, five thousand; Congregationalists, three thousand; other creeds, four thousand. There are some thousands whose creeds are not given. In two or

three of the counties the population is composed of about equal proportions of Protestants and Roman Catholics, as in Inverness and Cape Breton; in Antigonish County about four-fifths are Roman Catholics; in Richmond, two-thirds are Roman Catholics; in Halifax county, about two-thirds are Protestants. In all the other counties Protestants largely predominate. The County of Pictou contains over 32,000 inhabitants, of whom about 3,000 are Roman Catholics. In Annapolis, about three per cent., are Catholics; in Cumberland, about 2 per cent; and in Shelburne, with a population of over 12,000, there are one hundred and fifty Catholics. Our laws are liberal and not discriminative; all denominations are governed alike, and there is therefore no strife or contention, all are on terms of friendship, and a good feeling exists between the members of all denominations of christians. Every man in this country has a right to his own religious views and opinions, and if he be a law-abiding and peaceable citizen he is respected accordingly, no matter what his creed may be.

EDUCATION.

While education is not compulsory, free schools are provided by the Government, and efficient teachers are maintained in every district in the Province where there are children to educate. There is a Provincial Normal School, for the training of teachers. There are also academies, colleges and common

schools. The academies and common schools are under the control of the Government, but the colleges are sectarian. We have nearly sixteen hundred public schools in operation in the Province, having nearly one hundred thousand pupils in daily attendance. There are also many private schools in different parts of the country, and among them some excellent boarding schools for young ladies.

The Government expenditure for education in 1870 amounted to upwards of \$175,000. The money is partly raised by direct taxation; but the amount paid by each individual is so small in comparison to the benefits accruing to the public that the tax is cheerfully paid.

Owing to our excellent system of free schools, the poorer classes of our population are rapidly improving in education, and a steady increase of general knowledge is being made manifest yearly among those whose parents were, a few years ago, too poor to pay the expense of educating their children, or too careless and indifferent in the matter. Now the child of the poorest individual is placed on a level with the rich man's son in respect to general or common school education; and the wealthy classes who require for their sons a classical education, have every facility afforded them in the numerous colleges, where young men may be fitted for any profession, occupation or station in life.

CROWN LANDS.

There are now in Nova Scotia nearly four millions of acres of ungranted lands, a considerable quantity of which is barren and almost totally unfit for cultivation; but there is a great deal in blocks of from five thousand to ten thousand acres of really valuable land, and some of it the best in the Province, and quite accessible, being very near present settlements. The price of crown lands is \$44 (£8 16s. stg.) per 100 acres. No distinction is made in the price between 100 acres and smaller lots, as the difference in cost of survey is very trifling. An emigrant would have to pay as much for twenty acres as for one hundred acres. Any quantity over one hundred acres must be paid for at the rate of 44 cts. per acre. The cost of survey is defrayed by the Government.

Whilst other portions of the Dominion of Canada and the United States hold out large inducements to emigrants to go into the forest and clear a home for themselves—"to cut their way through life"—the Government of Nova Scotia honestly refrain from any attempt to induce European emigrants to come out here to go into a business with which they must be totally unacquainted. The labor and process of clearing the forest are not understood by Europeans, and those of them who come to America to commence a farm in the woods must calculate upon spending the best part of their lives in hard work before they can make a really comfortable home, and have a pro-

perty capable of producing more than a bare living for their families. Of course, a man with capital, who could afford to hire a number of woodsmen and laborers, could, in seven or eight years, have a good farm. But any man possessing a capital to commence with would do much better to purchase a farm already under cultivation; while the poor but practical man without means would do better to hire a farm in any part of the Province than to go into the forest and endeavor to make one by his own individual labor, unless he be willing to content himself with very hard work and very poor fare for a number of years. The emigrant who attempts to make a living by clearing a farm in the forest literally "earns his bread by the sweat of his brow." No British agriculturist could settle on wild lands in America and clear by the labor of his own hands more than enough land in seven years to give him and his family a bare subsistence. A practical woodsman, who understands the clearing of forest lands, might do better. But such knowledge must be acquired by experience, and cannot be gained by a green hand in one or two seasons.

As a proof of the above statements, let me say that on each acre of land there would probably be an average of 40 cords of wood, and no British laborer could cut and clear from the land much more than half a cord per day. We have men in the country who can cut, split and pile $1\frac{1}{2}$ cords per day; but these are practical woodsmen, brought up to the busi

ness. It is, however, a good day's work, and can be done only on selected spots, where the forest is composed of straight trees. Rough, knotty wood is much more difficult to cut. It is therefore evident that no settler could clear, single-handed, more than four or five acres of land each year. Cutting down and removing the trees are merely the first stages in the operation. After that is done the stumps must be removed, and this is more an operation of time than labor. They must be left to decay, as we have no effectual portable appliances by which they may be removed when sound and firmly rooted in the soil. In this country it takes about seven years for stumps to decay so that they may be easily and completely removed. At the end of seven years, then, five acres at most would be fit for the plough, and at the end of ten years about twenty acres. Of course crops may, in the meantime, be raised among the stumps; but when the land is thickly studded with them the labor of sowing and harvesting is considerable, and the returns of crops quite limited. There are some districts in the Province where there is a good deal of wild meadow partly covered with shrubs, which may be easily removed, and a crop obtained the first season; but such spots are "few and far between."

Should the settler select a lot covered with hard wood, within easy conveyance for the same to market, the labor of clearing his land may be made to

pay, because he could dispose of his wood at from 8s. to 10s. sterling per cord, according to locality and season.

After deducting the expense of cutting and conveying to market, a net profit would be realized of perhaps 4s. per cord, and he would have of good marketable wood, about 25 cords per acre. This would give him, for the produce of the first year's clearing of five acres, about £25 sterling, on which amount he could live with tolerable comfort. Each year would bring in the same amount, providing the same quantity of wood be cut, and, in addition, the settler would have the benefit of such crops as he could raise on his half-cleared land. Under the above circumstances an emigrant may do very well; but should his land be covered with soft wood, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, &c., he could make nothing by the sale of the wood unless he should happen to be located near a saw mill, in which case he could have the largest logs sawed into lumber and disposed of at remunerative prices. The small trees, branches, &c., he would have to burn on the land, the ashes of which would materially benefit the soil. Should there, however, be no facilities for the disposal of his logs or wood, he could not live during the first two or three years without some independent means. In any case the settler should have sufficient money wherewith to purchase a yoke of oxen, a common wood or lumber cart, and a sled, besides feed for his

cattle as well as for himself and family for the first six months. His own labor ought to provide for the remainder of the year, and enable him to add to his stock one or two cows and a few sheep or swine.

To the sportsman, who is fond of hunting and fishing life in the forest near some quiet lake or trout stream may be, and is, no doubt, enjoyable, and any gentleman possessing a small income might settle in the back woods of this country and spend an easy, happy and pleasant life, and at the same time need not be more than a couple of hours ride from some pretty little country town or village; but I could not, with a clear conscience, recommend such a life to an emigrant having a family depending upon his daily work for the means of living.

Although the Government of Nova Scotia have considerable land to dispose of, they would not be justified in persuading Europeans to come out to this country to purchase wild land farms, while they understand the difficulties which new settlers would have to encounter.

There are plenty of farms already under cultivation which may be bought at very reasonable rates, and any practicable farmer, with a small capital, may at once possess a good and comfortable home; and by energy, industry, and enterprise may make for himself a fortune and a position in Nova Scotia, in a very few years, such as he could not obtain in a life time in Great Britain.

It is not my intention to entirely discourage emigrants from taking up crown lands in Nova Scotia; but I want them to understand fully the difficulties with which they would have to contend in settling on such land if they be poor and entirely destitute of means.

I am aware that many persons will accuse me of exaggerating those difficulties, and perhaps I may have done so in some measure; but it is better to err on this side than on the other. It is far more honest toward the poor emigrant to over-estimate the difficulties than to endeavor to make him believe there are none to encounter, and the life of an emigrant in the backwoods is a foretaste of eternal happiness.

Were I to recommend an emigrant to purchase and settle on a wild land farm I would be assuming a responsibility that I do not wish to incur; and I am certain that the Government of Nova Scotia wish to deal honestly in the matter, and would not, for the sake of disposing of their wild lands, offer inducements to emigrants which are not real and substantial.

POPULATION.

The Province, as before mentioned, contains a population of nearly 400,000, consisting of English, Scotch, Irish, French, Germans, and native-born inhabitants, a few thousand colored people, and about six or seven hundred Indians. The latter are a very

inoffensive race, and, in some respects, very useful. They supply our markets with baskets and some other small articles of woodenware, by the sale of which, and by hunting, they earn a livelihood and supply their wants, which are not very numerous. They live in camps or wigwams in the forest on lands of their own, granted to them by the Government, and termed Indian Reserves.

Pictou, and one or two counties in the Island of Cape Breton, are settled almost entirely by Scotch, and one—Lunenburg—by Germans. The county of Digby contains two or three thousand French Acadians. The other counties are inhabited by a mixed population, chiefly native-born white people.

Without immigration the population of the Province has increased nearly twenty per cent in ten years. This fact proves conclusively the salubrity of the climate, inasmuch as that the number of deaths must have been very small in comparison with the number of births. By a good system of immigration the population might, in the ensuing ten years, be increased fifty per cent.

LABOR AND WAGES.

Laborers get very well paid in Nova Scotia. The common wages paid for ordinary day labor are from 3s. 9d. to 5s. sterling. Farm laborers, during the haymaking season and harvest, frequently get 6s. a day and board. Farm servants are now in demand,

and a few hundreds of good steady men, who can do general farm work, would find immediate employment with good pay. Grooms also are wanted. Good grooms can earn from £2 10s. to £3 10s. per month, with board.

There is quite a scarcity of female servants. A large number, who could bring good certificates of character, and recommendations as cooks and housemaids, would find good situations with pay at from £1 to £1 10s. sterling per month—with board and lodging of course.

Out-door servants who board themselves can live perhaps cheaper than they can in England, and particularly in the country parts of the Province. The price of flour is from £1 to £1 10s. sterling per barrel of 196 lbs.; oatmeal 10s. to 12s. per cwt.; beef, mutton and veal from 2d. to 6d. sterling per lb. Fish and vegetables are abundant and cheap. Tea from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; coffee 9d. to 1s., and sugar about 5d. per lb. Miners would find employment in the counties of Pictou and Cape Breton, and there is a prospect that during the summer of 1872 mining labor will be in great demand.

At present we have a fair supply of mechanics; but there is still room for a few good housejoiners, bricklayers, stonecutters and masons. Carpenters get 6s. to 7s. 6d. sterling per day; bricklayers and plasterers 8s. to 10s.

It must be borne in mind that it is useless for an

unsteady mechanic to come out to this country. None but sober, honest, industrious men will be employed. Good mechanics do well, and rapidly acquire property, and even wealth.

MANUFACTURES.

Although Nova Scotia is perhaps better adapted for a manufacturing country than any other part of America, owing to an unlimited command of water power, and its inexhaustible supply of coal and iron, we have few manufactures in comparison with what, considering our facilities, we ought to have. The following list comprises the most of them :

5 Woollen goods manufactories,	
12 Boot and shoe	"
4 Tobacco	"
3 Edge tool	"
1 Skate	"
2 Piano	"
1 Powder	"
2 Chair	"
2 Nail	"
2 Confectionery	"
3 Sash, door & blind	"
6 Soap and candle,	"
1 Cordage	"
1 Saw	"
2 Corn brooms	"

2 Trunk Manufactories,
1 Pottery “

We have a large number of saw mills, grist, carding and lath and shingle mills, a number of tanneries, breweries, and several extensive carriage and furniture manufactories.

The most of the above are conducted on a small scale, with a very limited amount of capital. There are many kinds of manufactories required. We now import largely from Europe and the United States certain manufactures which might be more cheaply made here, and the cost of importation, at least, saved; besides, we would have the advantage of keeping the money in circulation in the country that now goes out of it for the purchase of those goods.

Nova Scotia presents a first rate opening for almost any kind of manufactures. Land, water power, and building materials, are so cheap that the total cost of a manufacturing establishment would hardly be more than the cost of a site for one in almost any part of England or Scotland. Our facilities also for transportation and shipping are second to none in the world, and we have the markets of the Dominion of Canada, with a population of four millions, open to us.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The trade and commerce of the Province have wonderfully increased within a few years. Twenty

years ago our exports and imports were very little more than half as much as they are now. Our imports from foreign countries and the other Provinces amount to about \$12,000,000, and our exports to about \$9,000,000.

Our shipping has, in the same time, doubled in number and tonnage. Nova Scotia owns more shipping in proportion to the population than any other country, and our vessels do a large proportion of the carrying trade of the world. They may be found in every port of the habitable globe loading and discharging cargoes on our own and foreign account. They are in general well built, substantial craft, and fast sailers. Our exports consist of fish, coal, lumber and general produce, and our imports of West India produce, British and American manufactures, tea, etc., from China and the East Indies, and hemp from Russia.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are thirty-two newspapers published in the Province, of which sixteen are issued in the city of Halifax. Four are issued daily, five are sectarian, one the advocate of temperance, and the rest are political and general.

POSTAL SYSTEM.

Mails are carried all over the Province, and to all parts of the world. There are daily mails to all the principal towns and villages, and to the other Prov-

inces of the Dominion. Every fortnight to Europe direct by the "Allan line" of steamers, and, *via* New York, semi-weekly. The rates of postage are: For letters, to any part of the Dominion, 3 cts. (1½d.) per ½ oz.; to and from Great Britain or Ireland, 6 cts. (3d.). Newspapers are charged 25 cts. per year when regularly mailed from the office of publication or 2 cts. per single number. The postage on books is 1 ct. per oz., and parcels not exceeding 4 lbs. weight are carried at the rate of 25 cts. per lb. For a small commission money orders are issued by the Department, payable in the Dominion or in Great Britain and Ireland.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Electric Telegraph is established all over the Province, and extends through all the other provinces, and to and through the United States. A message may be sent from Halifax direct to California. We have also telegraphic communication, by submarine cable, with Europe. Messages are sent at a very low rate through the Province, and it is generally conceded that we have the best line of telegraph in America.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

We have now nearly 250 miles of railroad already in operation. Passengers can go west, per rail, from Halifax as far as Annapolis (130 miles), and east to

Pictou (108 miles), for 3 cts. per mile. Several new lines are now being surveyed, and it is probable that within five years either extremity of the Province may be reached within a few hours. To all parts of the country where there are no railroads there is good conveyance by stage coaches, or by steamboats, and passengers and freight are safely and cheaply carried in any direction.

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

We have, as before mentioned, fortnightly communication with Great Britain and Ireland, by the "Allan line" of Steam Packets from Halifax direct; and through the summer season, the ships of the "Anchor line" from Glasgow touch at Halifax to land passengers and freight. With other parts of the Dominion and with the United States we have almost daily communication by rail and steamboat. Steamers ply between Halifax and Portland and Boston, twice a week. Passengers may go by rail and steamboat to the United States, and *via* Portland, to Montreal and Quebec nearly every day. There is also a line of steamers to Bermuda, and one to Newfoundland. In short we have superior facilities for travel to any part of the world.

THE TIME TO IMMIGRATE.

The best season in the year to come to Nova Scotia early in April, as we have then fine spring weather,

and farming operations may be commenced almost immediately on arrival in this country. Mechanics may, however, come at any season; but I think it would hardly be advisable to come out here in the middle of winter, as there is not then so much demand for labor as at other seasons of the year.

In the preceding pages I have given a description of the general features of the Province. I will now proceed to describe, first, the metropolis, and then the several counties separately, and in alphabetical order.

THE METROPOLIS.

The city of Halifax, in the county of Halifax, is the metropolis, or chief city of the Province—the seat of Government. It is situate on the west side of Chebucto Bay, now called the harbor of Halifax. The city is about three miles in length, by about an average of a half mile in width. It is laid out in squares, the streets running at right angles. In number the streets and lanes are one hundred and thirty-three. There are 26 churches, a large number of school houses, some of which are elegant brick structures, 8 banks, 1 city court house, 1 county do., 1 jail, 1 penitentiary, 1 fish market, 1 green do., and several private markets for the sale of meat and general country produce, 2 or 3 public halls, 2 large and handsome provincial buildings for public offices, 3 club houses, 3 colleges, 2 barracks, 3 hospitals (1 city, 1 military and 1 naval), 1 poor's asylum, 1 asylum for

the blind, and about 20 hotels. Of these the largest are the "Halifax" and the "International." There are several manufactories, foundries, etc. At the north end of the city there is a large dockyard for the accommodation of Her Majesty's ships of war.

The city is chiefly composed of wooden houses ; but there are very many handsome stone and brick dwellings and stores. In Granville and Hollis streets, in which are most of the best retail establishments, there are some fine specimens of architecture. The old wooden houses are gradually disappearing, and more substantial stone and brick edifices are being erected in their stead.

Halifax is perhaps better supplied with water than any other city in America, else very many of the old wooden houses now remaining would, in all probability, have been, ere this, destroyed by fire. Under a city ordinance, passed a few years ago, the secould be replaced only by stone or brick buildings.

The city is governed by a mayor and aldermen, assisted by a stipendiary magistrate and about forty policemen, by whom perfect order is maintained.

The streets are lighted with gas and the houses supplied with gas and water. The harbor of Halifax is one of the best, perhaps the very best in the world. It is six miles long by, on an average, a mile wide ; the water is very bold and capable of floating alongside the wharves, vessels of the largest size. There is excellent anchorage in every part of it. At the

north end, the harbor is connected by a narrow arm, called the Narrows, with Bedford Basin, a sheet of water six miles by four in size, capable of containing all the navies of the world. The city and harbor of Halifax are protected by eleven different fortifications, and in every way the port is considered one of the safest and best in the world. Opposite the city stands the pretty little town of Dartmouth, containing a population of about three thousand. A couple of miles south of Dartmouth, opposite the centre of the city of Halifax, on a commanding site, is the Provincial Asylum for the Insane, a very large, handsome stone building capable of accommodating nearly 300 patients.

The scenery around Halifax and Dartmouth, is charming. The North West Arm, a narrow arm of the sea, about two miles west of the city, is very pretty; this arm is about three miles long and about a quarter of a mile in width. Some pretty villas along its shores add considerably to the natural beauty of the locality. The Dartmouth lakes, Bedford Basin, and the Eastern Passage also present some very beautiful landscapes.

Halifax is the Headquarters of the British Army North America, and there are always two or three regiments of the line, besides artillery and engineers, stationed in the city. They have a large, handsome and comfortable brick barrack at the north end overlooking the harbor. The port of Halifax is the summer naval station of the North American Squadron.

THE COUNTIES.

ANNAPOLIS.

The county of Annapolis is bounded on the west by Digby, east by Kings, south by Queens and part of Shelburne, and on the north by the Bay of Fundy. This is really the best agricultural county in the Province, for although in the counties of Kings, Hants, Colchester, Cumberland and Antigonish, the soil is nearly or quite as good, Annapolis has the advantage of being from four to eight degrees warmer. It is the chief fruit growing district in the Province, and the production of apples far exceeds that of any other district of the same extent in America. There is no better agricultural district north of Mason's and Dixon's line than the valley of Annapolis. It is protected on the north from the cold winds and fog of the Bay by a range of mountains; and on the south is another range not quite so high, but sufficiently so to afford protection and warmth to the valley.

The agricultural and horticultural capabilities of the county are superior to those of every other part of British North America. Indian corn (maize) is extensively cultivated. The rich soil and dry warm climate are peculiarly adapted for it. Peaches, grapes,

and melons of all kinds are easily grown in the open air. Farms are comparatively cheap, and "for gentlemen of means, who wish to retire from business, no more beautiful, healthy or desirable location could be found in America. Game is tolerably abundant. Woodcock, snipe, plover and duck shooting are first rate. Moose, deer, foxes and hares sometimes afford good sport, and there is capital trout fishing in the lakes among the mountains."

The chief town is Annapolis, a remarkably pretty place and a splendid situation. The places next in importance are Bridgetown, New Caledonia—or Granville Ferry—Clementsport and Lawrencetown. There is considerable shipbuilding carried on in the county, and a large lumbering business is done. There is abundant water power, and numerous mills are in constant operation. There is a woollen manufactory at Lequille (two miles from the town of Annapolis), a foundry and a furniture manufactory at Bridgetown, a hay-rake manufactory at Clements-port, and a boot and shoe factory at Granville. There are several joint stock cheese manufactories doing a large and profitable business, and the article manufactured is of superior quality, and brings the best price in the Halifax and St. John markets. Nearly, or quite *three hundred* tons of cheese were made in Annapolis County in 1871.

The population of the county is over 18,000,—an increase of about 16 per cent. in ten years. A good

railway connects the county with Halifax, and there is steam communication by water with St. John, New Brunswick.

ANTIGONISH.

This county is bounded on the west by the county of Pictou, north by the Strait of Northumberland, south by Guysborough, and east by St. George's Bay and the Strait of Canso. Antigonish is, almost exclusively, an agricultural county. It is one of the best grazing districts in British America, and a great deal of stock is raised here for sale, and for exportation to the Newfoundland market. A great deal of butter is exported to the same place also.

There is a Roman Catholic college located in the town of Antigonish, the capital of the county; also a court house, three or four churches, many large and well stocked stores, and two or three hotels.

The population, numbering about 17,000, consists almost entirely of the descendants of Scottish Highlanders. There are a few hundreds of French Acadians in the district of Tracadie. Good farms may be obtained in the county of Antigonish at from £1 5s. to £2 10s. per acre.

CAPE BRETON.

This is one of the four counties of the Island of Cape Breton, which is separated from Nova Scotia proper by a narrow strait called the Strait of Canso.

There is very good land suitable for agricultural purposes in this county, but it is not, in general, well cultivated. Dairy farming is carried on to some extent, and a good deal of butter is exported to Newfoundland. A large number of the people are engaged in mining and shipping coal, and many earn a living by fishing. Sydney is the shire town, and contains a population of about 2000. North Sydney—six miles from Sydney—contains about the same number of inhabitants. The population of the county has largely increased during the past ten years, and is now nearly 27,000, being an increase of 22 per cent. over the census of 1861. During the same time several extensive coal mines have been opened, and railroads have been constructed to the shipping ports. In the course of a very few years the value of mining lands in this county may be estimated at millions of dollars. The development of this property must tend to the rapid increase of population and wealth, and the present little towns must become important cities at no very distant day.

COLCHESTER.

The county of Colchester is bounded on the south by the county of Halifax, on the north by Cumberland, on the east by Pictou, and on the west by Hants county and the Basin of Minas. It was formerly partly settled by French, but is now peopled by descendants of immigrants from the North of Ireland

and the Highlands of Scotland. The soil is very fertile, and there are many excellent and valuable farms in every district of the county. At Londonderry, and indeed in many other districts, there are large deposits of iron. The Acadia Charcoal Iron Company, before mentioned, have their works at Londonderry. The shad fishery is extensively carried on along the shores of the Bay, and some thousands of barrels of this fish are annually exported to the United States. A large business is done in ship-building in some parts of the county.

Truro, the shire town, is one of the prettiest little inland towns in the province, and contains a population of about 3000. The Provincial Normal and Model Schools are located in Truro. There is a foundry and an extensive boot and shoe factory in the town; also a felt hat and woollen manufactory. The Halifax and Pictou railroad passes through the county, and there is a large Dépôt at Truro.

Great Village, 17 miles from Truro, is quite a lively business place. The people are enterprising and industrious, and are rapidly acquiring wealth. The county contains a population of about 24,000.

CUMBERLAND.

This is the most northerly county in the Province, and joins Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick, by an isthmus 14 miles wide. It is bounded on the west and north by the Bay of Fundy,

on the east by the Straits of Northumberland, and on the south by the county of Colchester. It is one of the best agricultural counties in the eastern section of the Province, and contains nearly half the marsh or dyked land in Nova Scotia, consequently, as the produce of the marshes is invariably grass, there is more hay cut in Cumberland than in any other county. These marshes are very fertile, never require manuring or top-dressing, and continue to yield, year after year, immense crops of superior hay. The estimated value of the annual hay crop in this county is £300,000 sterling. Large droves of fat cattle are raised here for the Halifax and St. John markets, and a good deal of butter is exported.

There are several coal mines and grindstone quarries in operation in the western section of the county; also a scythe-stone manufactory. At Oxford, near River Philip, there is a woollen mill, where tweeds, blankets, etc., are manufactured.

Amherst is the capital, and contains about 1500 or 2000 inhabitants. In the town are several churches, a court house, four or five hotels, a foundry and machine shop, and two or three tanneries. The county exports a great deal of lumber, particularly from the Port of Pugwash, at the mouth of the Pugwash River. The harbor here is the best to be found along the whole extent of the north-east coast. At this port, and at Wallace and Parrsborough, the inhabitants enter largely into shipbuilding. The population of

the county is about 24,000. There is considerable crown land in Cumberland not yet taken up, some of which is of excellent quality.

DIGBY.

The county of Digby is situated at the west end of the county of Annapolis, of which it was formerly a part. It is triangular shaped, and is bounded on the south-west by the county of Yarmouth, and on the north and west by the Bay of Fundy. The town of Digby is situate at the foot of the Annapolis Basin, into which the River of Annapolis empties its waters. This is a very pretty spot, and commands magnificent scenery. A splendid view of the basin and river for many miles, with the verdure-clad mountains on each side, may be had from the windows of most of the houses. The town contains several churches, a court house, a public hall, a tannery, and two or three shipyards. The steamers plying between Annapolis and St. John, New Brunswick, touch here.

The little village of Hillsburgh, nine miles from Digby, is a very picturesque spot. Snugly esconced in a deep dale among the hills, on both banks of Bear River, and protected on all sides, it is very warm, and excellent fruit is raised in and around the village. Thousands of quarts of cherries are, each season, sent to the St. John market. There are only three or four grape vines in the district. As the

climate is so warm and dry, and there is no difficulty in ripening this fruit in the open air, I have often wondered that it is not in general cultivation.

There are several lumber mills on Bear River, and large shipments of deals and other manufactured lumber are made to the United States and West Indies. Some thousands of cords of firewood also are annually shipped to ports in the States of Massachusetts and Maine. All around the shores of Annapolis Basin, both in Digby and Annapolis counties, are large establishments for the curing and packing of herrings, which are caught in immense quantities in weirs, smoked and packed in boxes, and then shipped to different parts of the Dominion, and to foreign ports.

Weymouth is situated on the Sissiboo River, near its mouth, and is a place of some importance in the shipping and lumber business. It is quite a pretty place. There are some handsome residences in the village, and some excellent farms in the immediate neighborhood. The district or township of Clare, to the south of Weymouth, along the shores of St. Mary's Bay, is inhabited almost entirely by Acadian French. A good deal of shipbuilding is carried on in this district. The total population of the county is 17,000.

GUYSBOROUGH.

This county is in the north-eastern part of Nova Scotia, and extends from the east end of the county

of Halifax to the Strait of Canso; it is bounded on the north by Antigonish and part of Pictou Counties, and on the south by the Atlantic ocean. Along the coast the land is rocky and barren, but in the interior, and near the borders of Antigonish, there is some excellent tillage land. Near the coast along the entire length of the county, the inhabitants live chiefly by fishing, combined with a little farming; in the interior agriculture is the principal occupation of the people. Gold mining is successfully prosecuted, and many of the mines at Sherbrooke, Wine Harbor, and Isaac's Harbor afford rich returns to the owners.

Guysborough—the shire-town—was settled by disbanded soldiers in 1790; but the town has grown very slowly, and even now contains only about 500 or 600 inhabitants, while other parts of the county have rapidly increased in population. The whole number of inhabitants in the county is 17,000. There is considerable shipbuilding carried on; but the vessels built are usually of a smaller class than those built in Hants and Yarmouth. The fishing business brings in a great deal of money to the county, and many of those engaged in the trade are doing well, and gradually but surely acquiring fortunes.

HALIFAX.

This is the metropolitan county, lying between the county of Lunenburg on the west, and Guysborough on the east, and is bounded on the north by Hants,

Colchester, and part of Pictou counties. It is what may be termed a shore county, as it extends east and west, along the south shore of the Province, 110 miles. There are numerous fishing villages among the bays and harbors of this county, and quite a large business is done in fishing. All round the shore of St. Margaret's Bay there are extensive establishments for curing and packing fish; also at Prospect, Ketch Harbor, Portuguese Cove, &c. There are also a number of saw mills in the county. At Sheet Harbor, Ship Harbor, Fall River, Ingraham's River, and Sackville, a good deal of lumbering is done. Shipbuilding is carried on in many of the harbors along the coast.

There are more gold mines in the county of Halifax than in any other in the province. Mines have been opened at Tangier, Musquodoboit, Oldham, Montague, Waverly, Hammond's Plain, and Lawrence-town. It is not strictly an agricultural county; but there are many fine farming districts, in particular along the Musquodoboit river, where the soil is excellent and remarkably fertile.

Bedford, at the head of Bedford Basin, and nine miles from the city, is the summer resort of the people of Halifax. Here there are several large hotels which, during the summer season, are crowded. Boating, fishing, bathing, and pic-nics are the general amusements, and judging by the beauty of the place, and the surrounding scenery, and the jolly, happy, faces of the people one meets here. life at

Bedford must be really enjoyable. The population of the county, including the city, is 57,000.

HANTS.

The county of Hants adjoins the county of Halifax on the north, and is bounded on the west by the county of Lunenburg, east by Colchester, and north by Kings and the Basin of Minas. It contains now a population of 22,000. Windsor, the capital, is a town of about three thousand inhabitants, and contains several handsome churches, a court house, public hall, foundry, coach factory, etc. The celebrated Kings College is located here. Shipbuilding is quite extensively engaged in, and the shipping of gypsum, in which the county abounds, gives employment to a large number of the laboring class. Hants is a fine agricultural county. Its dyked land is of superior quality, and produces heavy crops of excellent hay. Some very fine fruit is grown in the county, and great improvement has been made within a few years past in farm stock. Many fine Alderney cows are now owned in the neighborhood of Windsor and Falmouth. Most of the land in the western part of the county is in the hands of wealthy individuals who have expended a vast deal of money on their estates, and farms there could not be purchased at as low a rate as in other parts of the county. Hants is second only to Yarmouth in shipbuilding, and many very large ships are annually built at Windsor, Hants.

port, Avondale, Maitland and other ports. There are two gold mining districts in the county, namely, Mount Uniacke and Renfrew. Gold has been discovered in many other places; but no mines have been opened excepting in the two districts above mentioned.

INVERNESS.

This county is in the Island of Cape Breton, and extends the entire length of the northern side of the Island. It is the longest county in the Province. The population is about 24,000, and with the exception of a few hundreds of French origin, is composed entirely of people of Scottish Highland descent. Port Hood is the chief town. Its business is principally trade with the farmers and fishermen who reside in the vicinity. A good deal of money is circulated in the town by American fishermen, who resort to the harbor of Port Hood in bad weather. There is a good deal of excellent coal in this county. Coal oil (petroleum) has been discovered near Lake Ainslie, and a company has recently been organized to open wells and carry on the business of refining, etc.

There is superior salmon fishing in Inverness, particularly in the Margaree River, and sportsmen from the United States resort there in numbers in May and June. There is excellent land in the county, and agriculture is in general the occupation of the people. Even those engaged in the fisheries cultivate some land.

KINGS.

In the agricultural capabilities of the soil this county is second to none in British North America, and is second to Annapolis county only in the production of fruit and Indian corn. The latter county has an advantage over Kings solely from the fact that it averages three or four degrees warmer, and is not subject to the chilly winds that, in the spring of the year, sweep over the marshes of Kings county from the Basin of Minas. Annapolis is simply somewhat better protected. The soil of Kings county is really equal to any in America, and, in point of intelligence, respectability and standing in the province, the agricultural population who cultivate the said soil have no superiors in the Dominion, and the same may be said of the people of other counties in Nova Scotia. The majority of the farmers of Kings county are in very comfortable circumstances, and very many of them really wealthy. Their farms are kept in excellent order, and the dwellings, outhouses, &c., present a neat and handsome appearance. There are some very pretty little towns in the county, among which are Kentville—the capital—Wolfville, Canning, and Berwick. The scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline" is laid in this county. The scenery is charming, and the view of the Grand Pre, Blomidon, and the Basin of Minas from the top of the Horton Mountain is remarkably fine. Some shipbuilding and lumber business is carried on, but the chief occupation of the

people of the county is farming. The population is 22,000.

LUNENBURG.

This is another fine agricultural county, and is situate between the counties of Queens on the west and Hants and Halifax on the east; it is bounded on the north by Kings and Annapolis, and on the south by the Atlantic ocean. Although not equal to the counties on its northern border in agricultural capabilities, it has many excellent and very productive farms, particularly around Mahone Bay and in the interior of the county. The soil is good and the climate very fine. The inhabitants are of German extraction and, perhaps, their farming is not quite so scientific as that of the agriculturists of Hants, Kings, and Annapolis; but they manage to make a good living off their land.

In every little bay and harbor along the coast small trading and fishing vessels are owned in large number; these little craft range from 40 to 100 tons, are of handsome model, and very fast sailers.

The town of Lunenburg is the capital, and contains a population of about 2500. It is cosily situated in a little land-locked bay or harbor. There are several very neat little villages in the county, Chester, Kinburn*, and Bridgewater are the most

* This name was given to the village a few years ago, but it has fallen into disuse. The general name of Mahone Bay, by which it was formerly known, is applied instead.

important. The town of Lunenburg owns a large fleet of fishing vessels, and every season they, to the number of fifty or one hundred, are fitted out for the fishery on the coast of Labrador. A large trade is done at this place with the West Indies. Bridgewater is twelve miles from Lunenburg, at the head of navigation on the LaHave River. There are in this village four churches, a public hall, four tanneries, three foundries, one carriage factory and a furniture manufactory. It is a thriving little place, and does a large business in the exportation of cordwood, lumber, staves and bark. A small weekly newspaper is published here. Kinburn, or Mahone Bay, is also a very prosperous place, and drives a good business in the building of small vessels, and in the shipment of lumber, wood, etc.

The scenery in the neighborhood of Kinburn, and near Chester, at the head of the bay, can hardly be surpassed by the Bay of Naples. The population of the county is 24,000.

PICTOU.

The county of Pictou is almost one vast coal mine, and there are three or four mining companies who have large mines in operation. The coal from the Albion Mines is brought by rail 8 or 9 miles to the harbor of Pictou, and there shipped to ports in the Dominion, and to the United States. Hundreds of vessels load here every summer. Besides mining,

agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. Much shipbuilding is, however, carried on at Pictou, New Glasgow and River John. There are several large tanneries in the county, also foundries, machine shops, saw, grist, and fulling mills, one tobacco factory and a pottery.

The minerals of this county other than coal are iron and lead. Of the former there is probably an unlimited supply, but no mine of it has yet been opened. A quantity of lead ore has been discovered, but nothing has been done to ascertain whether it may be obtained in paying quantity.

The town of Pictou is the capital of the county, and contains over 4000 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of Pictou Harbor, and is quite a lively business place. The merchants of Pictou are generally comparatively rich, and they deserve to be so, for no more honest, industrious, or enterprising people are to be found in the Province.

New Glasgow, on the East River, seven miles from Pictou, is a thriving town, and bids fair to be, very soon, in business and general enterprise, the rival of Pictou.

River John, or Welsford, is a village 20 miles from Pictou. This place owes its present prosperity chiefly to the enterprise of one shipbuilder, James Kitchin, Esq., who, although now not an old man, has built about fifty large vessels.

The soil of the county of Pictou is in general

fertile, with the exception of that in the southern portion which is mostly rough and almost unfit for cultivation profitably.

There is no better wheat raised anywhere than that which is grown along the north shore of the County. As the summer is not quite so hot and dry as in some of the western counties, Indian corn cannot be brought to much perfection; but oats, rye and barley, potatoes, turnips and, in fact, all root crops grow well and ripen early; very little fruit is cultivated; many of the farms are in a high state of cultivation. The inhabitants are mostly of Scotch descent, and are an honest, industrious and frugal race. The population of the County is over 32,000.

QUEENS.

This county is situate on the Atlantic coast, between the counties of Lunenburg and Shelburne. The south side of the county bordering on the sea shore is rocky, and, except in small isolated spots, is unfit for cultivation. In the interior, however, as is the case with all the shore counties, the soil is good, and in the vicinity of Brookfield, Caledonia and Pleasant River there are many good farms with considerable rich meadow land. Liverpool is the shire town, and does a large shipbuilding and shipping business. Lumber, staves and fish are the chief exports. The population of this place is over 3000. There are in the town an edge tool and a boot and shoe manufactory.

Port Medway is a small shipping port at the mouth of the River Medway, 9 miles from Liverpool. Lumber is the general export of the place, although some business is done in fish.

There are numerous sawmills at Milton, Mill Village, and other parts of the county, in which millions of feet of lumber are annually manufactured. The water power is unlimited, and the back country affords a good supply of logs to keep the mills in constant operation.

Fishing is successfully prosecuted along the coast, particularly in the neighborhood of Port Matoun, Port Medway and Beach Meadows, 6 miles from Liverpool. The county is rapidly increasing in population, and the immense lumber trade is yearly bringing additional wealth to the inhabitants, the whole number of whom is 11,000, an increase of 13 per cent. in 10 years.

RICHMOND.

This is one of the counties of the Island of Cape Breton, situated on the southern side of the Island, and bordering on the Atlantic. The inhabitants are employed, almost exclusively, in fishing and shipping. At the northern side of the county, along the shore of the Bras d'Or Lake, and in the interior about the Grand River, however, there are some agricultural settlements, and much of the land in those districts is good. Arichat is the capital, and is situate on Isle Madame, an island about 17 miles in length,

separated from the main island by a narrow strait called Lenox Passage. The population of the town is about 2800, and is composed, almost entirely, of Acadian French. Quite an extensive fishing, trading and shipping business is done at this place, and a large number of vessels owned in the port. The harbor is commodious and safe. The scenery around the Isle Madame is very beautiful, as is also that on the north side of the county at Bras d'Or. Richmond contains some valuable coal mines, which will, in all probability soon be opened, and will bring a large amount of wealth to the county. The population is over 14,000. Farms may be had in this county at reasonable prices.

SHELBURNE.

Shelburne County is situated in the extreme south, or rather at the south-west corner of the Province. With the exception of some of the land bordering on the rivers in the interior, the soil is generally unfit for profitable cultivation. The surface is rough and rocky. Where the soil is free from stone, as it is in many places up the Roseway and Clyde Rivers, it is remarkably rich, and produces excellent and remunerative crops. Fishing, lumbering and shipbuilding are the principal employments of the people. The vessels are mostly built of oak, of which material there is a good supply in the interior.

The town of Shelburne is the capital. It was

originally laid out for a large city, and contained many more inhabitants than it does now; but trade declined, and many of the most enterprising of the people removed to Halifax and other places. Within a few years past an impetus has been given to shipbuilding and the fisheries, and the little town is steadily recuperating. Fishing is carried on in different parts of the county—at Barrington, Lockeport, Port Latour, Cape Sable Island, etc., there are large fishing establishments. There are several lumber mills in the county, and one, in particular, at Jordan River, is capable of turning out seven or eight millions of feet of sawed lumber annually. The population of the county is about 13,000.

VICTORIA.

Victoria is situate between the Counties of Cape Breton and Inverness; it is about 80 miles in length and only from 15 to 20 miles wide. The north-western part of the County is mountainous, and but scantily settled. The south-west is better adapted for agriculture, and the soil is particularly good in many parts.

Baddeck is the shire town, and contains three places of worship, a court house, jail, &c. It is a very orderly and quiet little place. Shipbuilding, lumbering and fishing are the chief employments of the people. Many settlers however have devoted themselves exclusively to agriculture and have succeeded very

well notwithstanding that the agricultural advantages are fewer than in many other Counties in the Province. The County abounds in minerals, coal, iron, salt, which, with excellent building stone and limestone, are abundant; gold and silver have been discovered in many places, but no mines have been opened. The population is now nearly 12,000.

YARMOUTH.

This is one of the western Counties of Nova Scotia proper, and is bounded on the north by the County of Digby, south and east by Shelburne, and west by the Bay of Fundy. The population is nearly 19,000, an increase of 20 per cent over the census of 1861. Yarmouth is one of the most prosperous counties in the Province. The people engage largely in shipbuilding, and in lumbering, manufacturing, fishing and agriculture. Yarmouth is the shire town, and is the next place of importance to Halifax, from which it is distant 208 miles. It contains many fine buildings, among which are nine churches, three large and handsome school houses, a jail and court house, and a large hall. There are two newspapers published in the town; there are two banks, a library and reading room, also five Local Marine Insurance Companies, two founderies, one machine shop, (manufacturing steam engines, &c.,) three ships block factories, two sash and door factories, a steam saw mill, and several establishments for the manufacture of farming

implements, furniture, buckets, brooms, &c. An immense business is carried on with the West Indies, and the United States and other foreign countries. Fish to the amount of half a million dollars is yearly exported. The County owns over 95,000 tons of shipping.

Tusket is a pretty little village, about 10 miles from Yarmouth, in which there are four shipyards doing an active business. The value of the ships built here annually averages about \$300,000.

The climate of this county is not so dry as that of the other western counties, owing, perhaps, to its being situated near the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, where there is considerable fog. The weather in winter is very mild, and not oppressively hot in summer. The variation of the thermometer is less in the county of Yarmouth than in any other part of the Province. The rivers abound in salmon, trout and gaspereaux. The first salmon of the season is generally caught in the Tusket River. Agriculture is not so much the occupation of the people of Yarmouth as in Hants, Kings or Annapolis; but there are hundreds of excellent farms, on which are raised good crops of hay, grain and roots. Fruit is not generally cultivated in the county. The best potatoes grown in the Province are raised here. They are called pogies, and it is very remarkable that it is impossible to cultivate them successfully in any other county in the Province, excepting in the adjoining county of Digby,

and there only in the southern part, near the borders of Yarmouth.

A line of railway has been surveyed, and will probably be commenced early next summer, which will connect Yarmouth with Halifax *via* the counties of Digby and Annapolis. Steamers ply between the town of Yarmouth and Halifax, St. John, N. B., and Boston, U. S.

CONCLUSION.

The information contained in the foregoing pages, may be relied on as a correct and unexaggerated description of the Province of Nova Scotia, and will, I believe, be found sufficient to enable any man of ordinary intelligence to obtain a very good idea of the general character of the country, its climate, resources, &c., and to see that, for a man of energy and industry, combined with a small amount of money capital, no other part of America offers the same inducements, or presents the same advantages. As a home for farmers, or for persons of limited incomes, such as half-pay officers who are compelled to live and educate their families on small means, no country in the world is more suitable. A quiet country life, or the gaieties and bustle of life in the city may be had according to choice.

The nearness of the Province to Europe, and the facilities for rapid communication with Great Britain

and other countries, is a very great advantage, and one that should not be overlooked by intending emigrants.

Whilst a good intelligent class of emigrants, possessing some means, would do exceedingly well here, and much better than they could do in Europe with the same amount of capital, the poorer classes—the paupers—had better remain at home, or emigrate to some country where their pauper habits would be no detriment to their chance of obtaining a living, or where there may be a demand for the labor of those of them who are willing to work—if such country can be found. Paupers in Europe would be but paupers here, and it would be, simply, a waste of money to send them out. Skilled labor is in demand in the Province, no matter whether it consists in the art of digging a ditch properly, or in manufacturing and putting together the most delicate kinds of mechanism. All classes of working people who understand the particular business in which they have been educated, either theoretically or practically, may succeed here if they are willing to put their knowledge to practical use. In short, industry in any business will, in Nova Scotia, meet with a sure reward.

In all agricultural districts in Great Britain, there are numbers of farms hired of wealthy landholders at large annual rents. The tenants of such farms would do much better in this Province, as they could

purchase a farm of one hundred acres here for about the same money they pay annually in rent in England or Scotland. Among that class of people clubs, comprising eight or ten persons each, might be formed. Every such club could purchase a farm of say, 500 acres, in one of the best agricultural districts of Nova Scotia and divide it among them by lot or otherwise. In this way men of limited capital might possess farms quite large enough, and with sufficient land in working order to enable them to begin operations at once, and get good returns for their outlay and labor the first season.

The suggestion on page 12 of Mr. Morrison's pamphlet in reference to the formation of a Joint Stock Nova Scotia Farming and Land Company I consider a good one. Mr. Morrison says he "would suggest the formation in Great Britain, by the capitalists and others among the agriculturists, of a Joint Stock Nova Scotia Farming and Land Company, with a capital of say £50,000, divided into 10,000 shares of £5 each. With this capital a number of large farms, already in good cultivation, could be purchased in the best agricultural districts, which could be subdivided into several hundreds of farms, of from 50 to 100 acres each, such as would be worth in England from £2000 to £5000, and costing here, to the company, £100 to £250 each, many of them with good buildings already erected."

"The shareholders of such a company should come

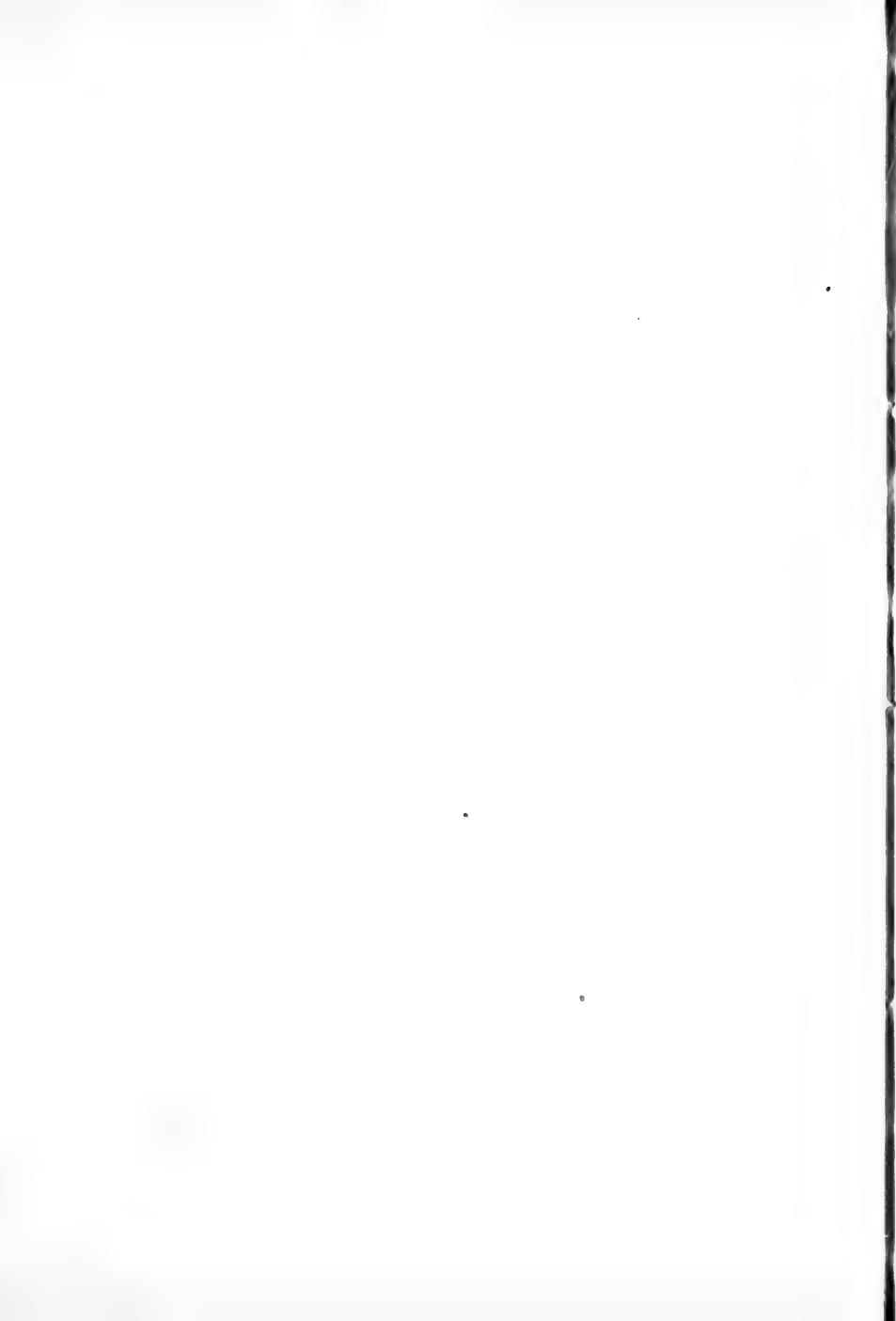
out themselves, or send out good practical agriculturists to occupy the land."

"Such a speculation could not fail to prove remunerative, and, as an investment for spare capital, would give large and sure returns."

I believe that an association of this nature might arrange a plan of emigration to, and settlement in, this country that would not only improve the condition of, and benefit a large number of people, but, as Mr. M. says, might be made to pay satisfactory dividends on the capital invested. Every encouragement would be given to such a company by the Government, and any propositions from Emigration and Land Associations in Great Britain, or on the continent of Europe, that might have for their object the settlement of a good class of people in this Province, would meet with immediate attention and consideration. .

The information contained in this pamphlet is calculated to assist and guide emigration societies in selecting the right kind of people to send here. In coming to Nova Scotia, emigrants do not leave a civilized country to reside among savages, or in a wilderness. They must bear in mind that they are coming amongst a people who are quite as far advanced in the arts of civilization as they are themselves, and who, owing chiefly to our system of free schools, are better educated than are, on an average, the people of England. The inhabitants of this country are mostly descended from British settlers, are gov-

erned by the same laws, animated by the same feelings and sentiments, and speak the same language as their British ancestors; and in point of intelligence, in morality and religion they are second to no people in the world. It is therefore necessary that Europeans who intend emigrating to this country should be acquainted with this fact so that they may govern themselves accordingly.



APPENDIX.

The following questions have lately been asked by parties in Europe, and I give them here, together with the answers that were returned :

Question.—On about what terms can a farmer in Nova Scotia board and lodge a man and his wife, with a view of the former acquiring an insight into practical farming, and would it be possible for one, without any previous knowledge of farming, by this means to gain sufficient experience in a couple of years or so to enable him to carry on a farm for himself?

Answer.—A man and wife, who are willing to work and learn, would get board and lodging for their labor until they understood general farming, with almost any respectable farmer in the country, provided said "man and wife" come well recommended as to character. A knowledge of farming is generally acquired in Nova Scotia by practical labor. It is not sufficient to study the theory and omit the practice. If, however, a man and wife wish to board, and think they could learn farming without practical experience, and by observation only, they could obtain board and lodging in a farmer's family for from 6s. to

10s. each, according to the class of farmer with whom they want to live. Any intelligent man could get sufficient insight into farming in two years to enable him to commence on his own account, and what he could not learn in that time his neighbors would be willing to teach him gratis.

Q.—Would a capital of from £1200 to £1500 be sufficient for a man to start with?

A.—Less would do; but the more capital a farmer can put into the business the more extensive may be his operations. A practical man ought to make money with such a capital to commence with.

Q.—What would be the annual rent of a farm of 100 acres, having a dwelling, barns and ordinary out-houses?

A.—Farms of from 100 acres to 500, with dwellings, barns, etc., may be hired at from £25 to £80 per annum.

Q.—What is the average price of provisions, viz.: bread, meat, per lb.; poultry. Also clothing and fuel.

A.—Flour (wheat) from 22s. to 28s. stg. per barrel (196 lbs.) Beef 4d. to 7d. per lb. according to season and locality; mutton and veal 3d to 5d; pork, the same; turkeys, 5d. to 6d. per lb.; geese 4d. to 5d. per lb.; Fowls per pair, 2s.; fuel, coal 22s. to 25s. per chaldron; but it is much lower near the coal mines. Hardwood per cord, (a pile 8 feet long by 4 ft. wide and 4 ft. high) 8s. to 12s. Clothing perhaps, 15 to 20 per cent. higher than in England.

Q.—Is the Province troubled with destructive insects, or animals, such as mosquitos, grasshoppers, &c. ?

A.—The Province is remarkably free from destructive insects or animals, neither have we any venomous reptiles.

Q.—Is there any extraordinary rainfall on an average each year ?

A.—We have much less rain than in the driest parts of England. Fine clear weather is the rule, and wet, disagreeable weather the exception here.

Q.—What is the amount of wages paid to agricultural laborers, and is such labor to be obtained without much difficulty ?

A.—From £20 to £30 stg. per annum with board. During haying and harvest 6s. per day, with board, is often paid in some localities. Last season laborers were in demand. Good hands will always command good wages.

Q.—Are there many farmers in the Province, and are the villages far distant from each other ?

A.—There are many thousands of Farmers in the Province, for instance the valley extending through Annapolis, and part of Kings County is about 80 miles long, and there is a succession of farms, adjoining each other, along nearly the whole length. In width it is from 2 to 6 miles, and there are three roads running nearly the whole length of the valley, besides numerous cross roads. In some counties the

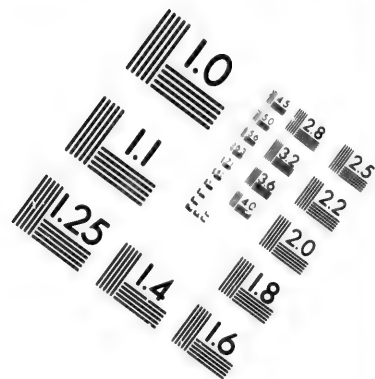
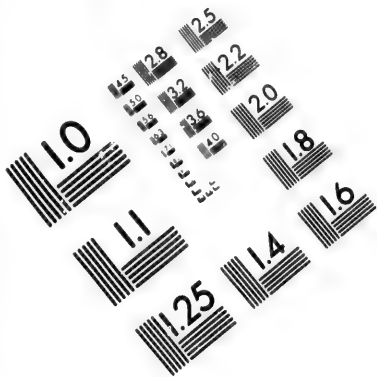
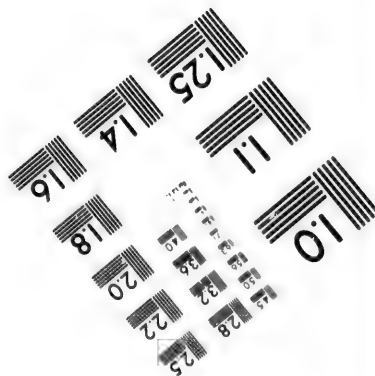
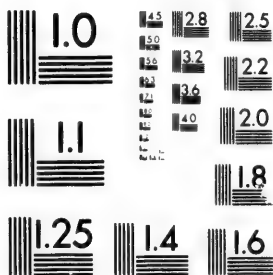


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



villages are numerous and within a few miles of each other, while in others they are more scattered.

Q.—What are the means of conveyance for farm produce to the markets?

A.—Railroads, steamboats, small vessels, &c. Facilities for transport are excellent.

Q.—Would it be difficult to find an honest, respectable farmer with whom a farm could be worked on shares? Is such a course advisable?

A.—It would not be advisable to work a farm on shares, excepting in a case where the owner of a farm does not understand the business; plenty of men could be had to work on shares under such circumstances.

Q.—What is the ordinary price of live stock; horses, cows, sheep, pigs &c.?

A.—Horses are from £15 to £30 each, farm horses are seldom above £20 stg. The higher price is obtained for gentlemen's saddle and carriage horses; cows from £5 to £7 or £8 each; working oxen from £18 to £25 per pair. Sheep and swine according to breed, weight, &c.

Q.—What is the best time in the year for an emigrant to arrive?

A.—From the 20th March to the 20th April.

Q.—Is the business of market gardening carried on to any extent in the Province, and are the markets easy of access?

A.—Market gardening is not carried on extensive-

ly or scientifically, although Halifax and the numerous towns throughout the Province are tolerably well supplied. A few intelligent gardeners who understand raising early vegetables would make money here, as we have good markets and cheap facilities for reaching them.

Q.—What kind of poultry is raised in the Province, and is the climate adapted for this kind of stock?

A.—The climate is very suitable, and numerous kinds of poultry are kept about the farm yards. We have Dorkings, Bolton Grays, Brahmas, Black Spanish, Cochin China, Creve Cours, and many common varieties. We have also turkeys, geese, ducks, etc. Our markets are pretty well supplied with poultry and eggs; but the demand is increasing.

Q.—Is water power abundant and available for manufacturing purposes?

A.—Probably no country, in proportion to its extent, is so well supplied with water power, which, in connection with inexhaustible mines of iron and coal, affords this Province facilities for manufacturing at least equal to any country in the world.

Q.—Is building material expensive, or the reverse?

A.—In a country where wood, stone, iron and clay are so abundant building materials must naturally be cheap.

Q.—The prevailing opinion in England is that the climate in Nova Scotia is very cold. What is the fact?

A.—The fact is, that the “prevailing opinion” is quite erroneous, and the people of Nova Scotia are often surprised at the amount of ignorance displayed by English journals and a large majority of Englishmen in reference to the geography and climate of this country. The London *Times*, a short time ago, congratulated the Dominion of Canada on the appointment of Lord Dufferin to the Governor-Generalship, and remarked: “There is a literary propriety in appointing him to a distinguished post in ‘high latitudes,’ and the Canadians may think themselves fortunate in attracting so valuable a member of English society.” The fact is, the “high latitude” of the Dominion of Canada is not so high as that of England by about 6°. Montreal is situated in lat. 45° 32' N., while London, England, is in 51° 29' N. Nova Scotia, as before stated, is situated between 43° and 46° N., and averages warmer than any other part of Canada. Our winters are colder and drier than the winters of England; but our summer is warmer and brighter, and we can produce fruit and vegetables in the open air here that cannot be ripened in England except under glass.

MONEY TABLE.

Table showing the value of Sterling Money in Canadian Currency, and vice versa.

Sterling money.			Canadian Dollars & Cents.		Canadian Cur- rency.		Equivalent in Sterling money.		
L	S	D	\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.	L	S	D
0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0½
0	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	1
0	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	0	1½
0	0	4	0	8	0	5	0	0	2½
0	0	5	0	10	0	10	0	0	5
0	0	6	0	12	0	15	0	0	7½
0	0	7	0	14	0	20	0	0	10
0	0	8	0	16	0	25	0	1	0½
0	0	9	0	18	0	50	0	2	1
0	0	10	0	20	1	00	0	4	1
0	0	11	0	22	2	00	0	8	3
0	1	0	0	24	3	00	0	12	5
0	1	3	0	30	4	00	0	16	5
0	1	6	0	36	5	00	1	0	6½
0	1	9	0	43	6	00	1	4	8
0	2	0	0	49	10	00	2	1	1
0	2	6	0	61	20	00	4	2	2½
0	5	0	1	22	25	00	5	2	9
0	10	0	2	43	50	00	10	5	6¾
1	0	0	4	87	100	00	20	10	11½
5	0	0	24	33	500	00	102	14	9½
10	0	0	48	67	1000	00	205	9	7
25	0	0	121	67	5000	00	1027	7	11¼
100	0	0	486	67	10000	00	2054	15	10½

Small calculations may be based on the fact that the English half-penny and the Canadian cent are almost identical.

GOVERNMENT
OF THE
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

*His Excellency Lieutenant-General SIR HASTINGS
DOYLE, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

- Hon. WILLIAM ANNAND, M.L.C., *Treasurer, President.*
" WILLIAM B. VAIL, M.P.P., *Provincial Secretary.*
" HENRY W. SMITH, M.P.P., *Attorney General.*
" WM. GARVIE, M.P.P., *Com. of Works and Mines.*
" E. P. FLYNN, M.P.P., *Com. of Crown Lands.*
" RICHARD A. McHEFFEY, M.L.C.
" ROBERT ROBERTSON, M.P.P.
" JOHN FERGUSSON, M.P.P.
" JAMES COCHRAN, M.L.C.
-

General Immigration Agent for Nova Scotia, M. B.
DESBRISAY, Esq., M. P. P., *Bridgewater, N. S.*

GOVERNMENT

PROVINCE OF NEW SCOTIA

For a full and complete list of the names of the members of the House of Assembly, see the list of members of the House of Assembly, New Brunswick, 1871.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Mr. William A. Macdonald, M.P., Liberal, Halifax.
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